21 C.J.S. Courts § 143

Corpus Juris Secundum | May 2023 Update

Courts

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- IV. Terms and Sessions
- B. Terms
- 2. Extension or Adjournment of Terms

§ 143. Continuance, extension, or temporary adjournment

Topic Summary | References | Correlation Table

West's Key Number Digest

West's Key Number Digest, Courts 66(1) to 66(6), 66.1

Any applicable statutes must be complied with in making a continuance, extension, or temporary adjournment for the purpose of keeping the term active.

In making a continuance, extension, or temporary adjournment for the purpose of keeping the term alive, there must be a compliance with any applicable statutes that require a written¹ order² and an entry on the court minutes or records.³

A proper extension of a term, whether regular or special, is not a new term but instead is a prolongation and part of the term that was extended.⁴ When an extended or continued term of court is invalid, all proceedings at that term are void—as where the extension or continuance is unauthorized⁵ or is not made in a proper manner or at a proper time.⁶

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Footnotes

- 1 Miss.—Mississippi & S.V.R. Co. v. Brown, 160 Miss. 123, 132 So. 556 (1931).
- 2 Tex.—Fierro v. State, 135 Tex. Crim. 483, 121 S.W.2d 597 (1938).
- N.Y.—Reynolds v. Cropsey, 241 N.Y. 389, 150 N.E. 303 (1925).

Miss.—Watson v. State, 166 Miss. 194, 146 So. 122 (1933).
Miss.—Watson v. State, 166 Miss. 194, 146 So. 122 (1933).
Ky.—Thompson v. Commonwealth, 266 Ky. 529, 99 S.W.2d 705 (1936).
Miss.—Watson v. State, 166 Miss. 194, 146 So. 122 (1933).

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